

Multidimensional Poverty in the Voluntary National Reviews 2020 on the SDGs Brief Report

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This report has four main sections (use the navigation pane to go quickly to each section and sub-points)

1. Highlights from the 21 reports
2. Disaggregation and targeting: the way in which countries are using the MPI to measure child poverty, gender differences, etc.
3. Uses of the MPI: shows the way in which countries report the use of MPI for policy
4. Full excerpts: contains the full excerpts and pages of the reports, with links to the documents online.

Introduction

This year, **47 countries submitted Voluntary National Reviews** of their progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. Of this countries, **21 report progress on multidimensional poverty**. Countries reporting MDP in their VNRs are in Africa (10), Asia (3), Europe (1), Middle East (3), and Latin America (4).

Countries reporting progress on multidimensional poverty in their VNRs					
Year	Africa	Asia	Europe	Middle East	Latin America and the Caribbean
2020	Burundi Democratic Republic of the Congo Liberia Kenya Malawi Mozambique Nigeria Seychelles Uganda Zambia	Bangladesh India Nepal	Macedonia	Armenia Kyrgyzstan Morocco	Costa Rica Ecuador Honduras Panamá
2019	Rwanda Zimbabwe	Sri Lanka Tonga			El Salvador Jamaica
2018		Bhutan Vietnam			Dominican Republic Ecuador Mexico
2017		Bangladesh India		Tajikistan	Belize Costa Rica

		Indonesia Nepal's			Chile Guatemala Honduras Panama
2016	Sierra Leone	Philippines		Egypt	Colombia
2015				Jordan	

Compilation of MPI in the VNRs from previous years in [this link](#).

1. Highlights 2020

- Out of 47 countries submitting VNRs this year, 21 report progress on multidimensional poverty.
- Number of countries from **Africa** reporting on multidimensional poverty is outstanding: eleven! Is this marking a turning point in the use of MPI in Africa?
- **Costa Rica** mentions the use of the MPI for budgeting and social maps. It also highlights the public-private partnerships in which 61 companies are using the bMPI
- **Liberia** uses the Global MPI in its report and UNICEF data to estimate child poverty.
- **India** uses the G-MPI extensively to report progress in reducing poverty.
- The MPI has been used in the **Kyrgyz Republic** since 2016, with the measurement methodology for assessing multidimensional poverty approved in 2020.
- **Malawi** says that they are developing an MPI with support from the UN (no agency specified)
- **Nigeria** says: "Nigeria is now home to the largest number of multidimensionally poor in the world. Ten states in north of Nigeria account for 70 per cent of the total who are multidimensionally poor".
- **Panama** reports extensively on the MPI – mentions OPHI
- **Seychelles** reports on the history of the MPI including the pilot and final measures. - Mentions OPHI
- **Countries reporting child poverty:** Armenia, Bangladesh, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Panama

2. Disaggregation and targeting

Child poverty

Armenia

61.6 percent of children are deprived in two or more dimensions. The number was as high as 74.9 percent in rural areas, while it is 52 percent in urban settings. Children are mostly deprived in utilities, housing, and leisure." (p.13)

Bangladesh

...children are more affected by multidimensional poverty." (p.35)

Burundi

" Child poverty analysis reveals more children suffers monetary poverty (69%) and multidimensional poverty (78,2%) (MODA 2017)" (p.129)

Liberia

"A 2014 UNICEF publication estimated that 63.4 per cent of children in the country suffer from multidimensional poverty and that 1,825,143 children out of the total child population of 2,179,015 were living on less than US\$1.25 per day (the figure that defined the poverty line at that time)" (p.37)

Malawi

"In 2018, the National Statistical Office and the Ministry of Finance's Economic Planning and Development with support from UNICEF conducted the second multidimensional child poverty assessment in Malawi by looking at the overlap of deprivations that children experience in their life-time using data from the Fourth Integrated Household Survey (IHS4) of Malawi (2016/17). The analysis showed that for a multidimensional poverty threshold of 2 deprivations or more, 60.5% of children in Malawi aged 0-17 years are multi-dimensionally poor, a slight decline from 63% in 2011. " (p.38)

Panama

The results show that of the total population of the country 4,155,348 inhabitants, the total of the population in the age group that comprises 0 to 17 years of age (1,384,199) 33.3% were boys, girls and adolescents and of these, 32.8% or 453,837 children under 18 years of age are in multidimensional poverty conditions. In other words, approximately one out of three children and adolescents have deficiencies in 3 or more indicators that make up this index. " (p.66)

Gender

Bangladesh

"Looking across the distribution it is clear that female headed households are more likely to suffer from multidimensional poverty than male-headed households. If we look into the age-specific data, we find that there is an increasing and then flattening trend in the MPI as age increases. However, children are more affected by multidimensional poverty." (p.35)

Geographical

Kenya

...geographically, the multidimensional poverty was 20.3 percent for urban areas and 48.4 per cent for rural areas. " (p.43)

Panama

" Among the efforts, the measurement of the Multidimensional Poverty Index at the township level (IPM-C) stands out " (IPM-C).

Zambia

In rural areas, multidimensional poverty declined from 69 percent in 2016 to 59 percent in 2020 while in urban areas, poverty declined from 25 percent to 18 percent respectively. " (p.14)

Targeting

Panama

"The effects derived from the economic situation that affects the Panamanian population led to develop the Panama Solidarity Plan (Executive Decree No. 400 of March 27, 2020), which is an emergency and relief social assistance program for those affected by the global pandemic. The eligibility criteria recognize people in multidimensional poverty, vulnerable families, people living in hard-to-reach places, and people engaged in self-employment, approximately 1,350,000 families. "(p.30)

3. Uses of the MPI

Policy

Bangladesh

MPI could identify spatial disparities based on socio-economic indicators and makes it possible to devise policies that would restrain inequalities across the country.

Costa Rica

"The Bridge to Development strategy brings together representatives of social sector institutions to address selective social policy. This strategy is innovative due to the awareness model that has been used in recent years, promoting the consolidation of four fundamental pillars: The creation and use of social maps, the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for the preparation of budgets, the creation of the figure of the Social Co-Manager, the creation of the National System for the Unique Registry of Beneficiaries (SINIRUBE) (p.26)"

Ecuador

"The objective of putting an end to poverty has implied that the Ecuadorian State executes public policies of social protection and multidimensional poverty reduction, aimed at achieving the well-being of the population, especially from the most vulnerable sectors of society" (p.45)

Panama

In this sense, with the intention of creating a permanent social protection program, the latest administrations have worked on actions to protect these groups that are generally in conditions of poverty and extreme poverty, have low levels of education, live in

housing precarious, lack basic services, do not have adequate health services; that is, they are poor with multidimensional determinants" (p.58)

4. Full excerpts for all countries

1. Armenia

"The indicator mentioned in target 1 of SDG 1 is currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day, which differs from Armenia, using multi dimensional poverty calculation (upper line is \$2.9, lower line is \$1.2)." (p. 12)

"The assessment of multidimensional poverty complements the analysis on monetary poverty. **The share of multi-dimensionally poor population**, that is, the share deprived in at least one dimension, **in 2018 was 23.6%**, with most deprivations visible in housing and labor (Armstat 2019). 61.6 percent of children are deprived in two or more dimensions. The number was as high as 74.9 percent in rural areas, while it is 52 percent in urban settings. Children are mostly deprived in utilities, housing, and leisure." (p.13)

2. Bangladesh

"The poverty reduction strategy of the government is indeed quite satisfactory, however, the factors correlated with poverty will hamper reducing multidimensional poverty at the desired level. The adoption of the National Social Security Strategy is a timely initiative of the poverty & inequality reduction but the selection error, both inclusion, and exclusion is an example of structural barriers that hamper the true success." (p.29)

"As committed in the first Voluntary National Reviews in 2019, Bangladesh has constructed Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) to measure the deprivation of the population in three dimensions, viz. health, education, and living standard. Information from Table 1.5 reveals that **the incidence of multidimensional poverty in Bangladesh is 37.5 per cent**. On the other hand, the average intensity of poverty, which reflects the share of deprivations each poor person experiences on average, is 46.9 per cent. That is, **each poor person is, on average, deprived in 47 per cent of the weighted indicators**. The MPI, which is the product of H and A, ascends to 0.176. This means that multidimensional poor people in Bangladesh experience 17.6 per cent of the total deprivations that would be experienced if all people were deprived of all indicators." (p.34)

"Looking across the distribution it is clear that female headed households are more likely to suffer from multidimensional poverty than male-headed households. If we look into the age-specific data, we find that there is an increasing and then flattening trend in the MPI as age increases. However, children are more affected by multidimensional poverty." (p.35)

"Since inequality persists beyond monetary dimension, proper measures need to be taken for wiping out inequalities in socio-economic and other dimensions so that we can have an egalitarian society free from any kind of disparity. In order to eradicate these non-monetary based inequalities, an innovative tool is Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)." (p.105)

"The General Economics Division of Bangladesh Planning Commission with support from UNICEF Bangladesh has constructed a national Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for

Bangladesh. **In total, 11 socio-economic indicators are used in this national index under three major themes, which are health, nutrition and family planning; education; and living standards.** The need for MPI is inevitable as MPI could identify spatial disparities based on socio-economic indicators and makes it possible to devise policies that would restrain inequalities across the country. The figure 10.2 depicts the regional deprivation status contributed by each MPI indicator, which clearly show the extent of spatial differences in each division of Bangladesh in 2019. Based on these, the government will take proper policies that can reduce spatial differences in the attainment of above MPI indicators and eventually reduce socio-economic inequalities" (p.106)

"The Government is in the process of finalizing the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) to estimate multidimensional poverty in the country apart from income or consumption-based poverty estimation. " (p.169)

3. [Burundi](#)

" Child poverty analysis reveals more children suffers monetary poverty (69%) and multidimensional poverty (78,2%) (MODA 2017)" (p.129)

4. [Costa Rica](#)

"The Fight against Poverty has been one of the main pillars of each state agenda before and after ratifying the 2030 Agenda because it has elements that must be addressed within a multidimensional approach that includes diverse needs beyond income. Likewise, the approach to poverty has undergone an increasing development in information processing, with the application of the Multidimensional Poverty Index in the country since 2015 "(p.15)

"The third goal (to reduce the percentage of poor households, measured according to the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), for the 2019 period the MPI was 16.6%, being the lowest level both nationally and by area; due to Government policies and interventions aimed at solving the deficiencies of households in the various dimensions, in this sense, the percentage of households with internet access stands out. "(p.22-23)

"One of these tools is the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which is a conglomerate measurement that identifies multiple deficiencies at the level of households and individuals in the areas of health, education, housing, work, and social protection; reflecting how many deprivations people suffer at the same time. It also offers a valuable complement to income-based poverty measurement tools. With the measurement of the MPI, using the National Household Survey (ENAHO), it is possible to have additional characteristics on the index, such as its territorial expression, type of deprivations per household, and the follow-up of the data that reveals its success or not based on that behavior. In 2017, the government defined its use by fourteen institutions and in the year 2019, it was decided to contemplate in the PNDIP, as a national goal to reduce multidimensional poverty. "(p.25)

"The Bridge to Development (Puente al Desarrollo) strategy brings together representatives of social sector institutions to address selective social policy. This strategy is innovative due to the attention model that has been used in recent years, promoting the consolidation of four fundamental pillars:

- The creation and use of social maps, which provide information geo-referenced demographic and socioeconomic character such as distribution geographic poverty.
- The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for preparing budgets for investment in selective public policy.
- The creation of the figure of the Social Co-manager Person (PCGS) that innovates the attention of poverty by eliminating the “on-demand” system, taking services to the door of each family involved in the strategy.
- The creation of the National System of Single Registry of Beneficiaries (SINIRUBE) seeks to unify the information systems for the care of the national population. "(p.26)

"Since 2011 more than 100 companies have been trained in the methodology that evaluates poverty in a multidimensional way; developing diverse programs and strategies focused on the detected priority areas, through identifying the socioeconomic reality of more than 10,000 households. The priority commitment is to combat poverty, starting with extreme poverty, within its organizations, through training, financial education, and public-private partnerships. Additionally, in 2017 Horizonte Positivo launched the Multidimensional Poverty Index tool for business use, and, currently, 61 companies use this tool to identify the socioeconomic reality of more than 27 thousand households and plan strategies to address the identified gaps. "(p.53)

"In the case of multidimensional poverty, since 2015, it has been reduced 2.7 pp, from 21.8% to 19.1% in the country between 2015 - 2018." (p.108)

5. Democratic Republic of the Congo

"Definitely, the social and human development in the DRC remains precarious with a multidimensional poverty index (MPI) of 0.185. Over 40% of Congolese live in multidimensional poverty with several deprivations." (p.67)

6. Ecuador

"However, poverty has different expressions in the lives of people, so a multidimensional approach is required. Thus, a decent standard of living, sufficient nutrition, health care, education, decent work and protection from calamities are not simply development goals, but also inherent rights to dignity and human freedom. "(p.34)

"Towards 2030, Ecuador will promote the eradication of extreme poverty by income and will considerably reduce multidimensional poverty." (P.44)

"In this regard, policies have been designed to face multidimensional poverty, a condition that is measured in the country through the national Multidimensional Poverty Rate (MPR), which identifies the existence of multiple deprivations in the areas of health, education, work, and habitat. This indicator went from 37.5% to 35.2%, between 2014 and 2016, with a variation of 2.3 percentage points. Despite this, the current conditions influenced the indicator to reach 38, 1% in 2019. " (p.45)

"The objective of ending poverty has implied that the Ecuadorian State executes public policies for social protection and multidimensional poverty reduction, aimed at achieving the well-being of the population, especially the most vulnerable sectors of society" (p. 45)

7. Honduras

"Poverty is a multidimensional problem, in which the following issues are highlighted to a great extent: deficiencies in human development, particularly regarding education and training for work, that affects productivity and opportunities to generate more income; the low level of economic growth and GDP per capita, which affects the level and quality of jobs and, consequently, of family income; and, inequality in income distribution which concentrates the growth benefits in the highest quintiles." (p.25)

"Furthermore, it is related to SDG1, since both drinking water and basic sanitation are part of the Unsatisfied Basic Need Index (UBN) and the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)." (p.36)

"Together with SEDISS, CENISS and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), this comprehensive policy strategy has been developed, prioritizing 22 municipalities in the departments of Colón, Cortés, Francisco Morazán, Gracias a Dios, Intibucá, La Paz, Lempira, Olancho, Valle and Yoro, due to the high prevalence of teenage pregnancy, the incidence of multidimensional poverty, and access to social services" (p.73)

8. Liberia

"Subnational disaggregation on access to health, education, and opportunities to make a decent living will be measured through the Multidimensional Poverty Index." (p.6)

"An alternative measure of poverty levels, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) multidimensional poverty index, captures multiple, overlapping deprivations across the three dimensions of education, health, and living standards. A multidimensional approach to measuring poverty recognizes that poverty is multifaceted and may not be adequately captured simply by measuring income, expenditure, and consumption. According to the most recent UNDP Human Development report (which draws on data from 2013), **70.1 per cent of Liberia's population was multidimensionally poor, with an additional 21.5 per cent living near multidimensional poverty.** High rates of multidimensional poverty reflect the low levels of human development in Liberia, which ranked 181 [2017 UNDP] out of 188 countries in the 2016 Human Development Index." (p.35)

"A 2014 UNICEF publication estimated that 63.4 per cent of children in the country suffer from multidimensional poverty and that 1,825,143 children out of the total child population of 2,179,015 were living on less than US\$1.25 per day (the figure that defined the poverty line at that time)" (p.37)

"Children who are living in poverty suffer from its multidimensional impact, causing inequity in the enjoyment of other rights such as education, survival rights, employment, and housing, detailed in the other sections of this report." (p.37)

9. India

"Through consistent growth and social inclusion initiatives, India has been able to reduce poverty, improve education levels, aggressively expand basic infrastructure capacities, conserve our rich biodiversity and build partnerships for sustainable development. Poverty – monetary and multidimensional, has fallen considerably in recent years." (p.4)

"Multidimensional poverty has been drastically lowered across different dimensions, comprehensive initiatives have been effectively implemented to enhance inclusivity and equity, massive strides have been made towards universalising access to health protection, education, nutrition and basic infrastructure, access to modern and clean energy has exponentially multiplied and India is also partaking a global lead in climate action" (p.7)

"In its war against poverty, India with its focus on economic growth and social inclusion, has halved the incidence of multidimensional poverty by lifting 271 million from the most vulnerable sections of society out of poverty, while reducing extreme income poverty from 21.2 per cent in 2011 to 13.4 per cent in 2015. Deprivations have significantly reduced across nutrition, child mortality, education, sanitation and drinking water, electricity and housing, and other basic services." (p.18)

"The incidence of multidimensional poverty, as measured by the Multidimensional Poverty Index of OPHI and UNDP, reduced by half to 27.5 per cent between 2005-06 and 2015-16, implying that over 271 million people escaped poverty. Deprivations significantly reduced in all 10 indicators – nutrition, child mortality, years of schooling, school attendance, cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing and assets" (p.45)

"The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) developed by OPHI and UNDP, which is constructed taking deprivations in education, health and standard of living into account, pegged the incidence of multidimensional poverty among SCs at 32.9 per cent. While the incidence decreased from 65 per cent to 32.9 per cent between 2005 and 2016 for SCs, it overall decreased from 54.7 per cent to 27.5 per cent at the country level." (p.165)

10. Kenya

"A sizeable proportion of Kenya's population continues to suffer multidimensional poverty and exclusion from basic social and economic benefits and opportunities for sustainable livelihoods." (p.34)

"However, during the 2017-2019 period, the multidimensional poverty among men, women and children was 38.9 per cent while geographically, the multidimensional poverty was 20.3 percent for urban areas and 48.4 per cent for rural areas. " (p.43)

11. Kyrgyzstan

"The Multidimensional Poverty Index has been used in the Kyrgyz Republic since 2016, with the measurement methodology for assessing multidimensional poverty approved in 2020." (p.11)

" Most of the VNR conclusions are based on the national SDG indicators, including proxy measures and administrative sources from other government institutions, as well as the national Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for the Kyrgyz Republic (2016; 2017; 2018), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP; 2019) assessments of the access to opportunities and basic services in the Kyrgyz Republic, the MAPS Mission Report (2018), and complementary national surveys such as the Multi Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS; 2018)." (p.15)

"National data shows that there are substantial in-country geographic variations in the development level, with concentration of prevailing multidimensional poverty 'hotspots' in rural and remote areas in the Kyrgyz Republic." (p.32)

" To monitor progress toward targets to reduce the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living below the poverty line and/or in extreme poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions, the Multidimensional Poverty Index methodology has been approved. **The National MPI data for the Kyrgyz Republic cover five dimensions of well-being: monetary poverty, education, health, food security and housing conditions.**" (p.37)

"In this regard, on the basis of the global methodology for measuring the Multidimensional Poverty Index, a National Multidimensional Poverty Index (NMPI) has been developed, which includes **eleven indicators** in five areas of measurement: health, monetary poverty, housing conditions, food security and education" (p.139)

" However, challenges remain in terms of further alleviating the multidimensional causes of poverty and eradicating extreme poverty, accelerating the coverage of and expenditure on the social protection systems, and closing the gender gaps at various levels, which remain important baseline measurements for the achievement of the SDGs" (p.141)

12. Malawi

"Key documents that were gathered include the MGDS III and sectoral policies and plans; 2018 Population and Housing Census; the Integrated Household Survey 4; Traditional Practices Survey; 2015 MDG end-line survey; 2018 SDG progress report; National Child Poverty Report; SDGs National Audit; Multidimensional Poverty Report; Equity Analyses; Research and evaluation reports; and several others. An extensive desk review was done as part of the VNR drafting process." (p.21)

"In 2018, the National Statistical Office and the Ministry of Finance's Economic Planning and Development with support from UNICEF conducted the second multidimensional child poverty assessment in Malawi by looking at the overlap of deprivations that children experience in their life-time using data from the Fourth Integrated Household Survey (IHS4) of Malawi (2016/17). The analysis showed that for a multidimensional poverty threshold of 2 deprivations or more, 60.5% of children in Malawi aged 0-17 years are multi-dimensionally poor, a slight decline from 63% in 2011. " (p.38)

"The findings are useful to inform the formulation of programmes to address multidimensional poverty (SDG 1) by targeting the poorest children who experience multiple deprivations simultaneously thereby helping to reduce inequalities (SDG 10)" (p.38)

"To ensure data disaggregation and in-depth understanding of service delivery challenges and effectiveness, **Malawi has rolled out the efforts of producing the Multidimensional Poverty Index Reports, which is being supported by the UN.** " (p.94)

13. Morocco

"The same downward trend has been observed for multidimensional poverty. Its rate has indeed decreased between 2004 and 2014, from 25% to 8.2% at the national level, from 9% to 2% in the middle urban and from 45% to 18% in rural areas. The number of poor people according to the

criteria of multidimensional poverty reached, in 2014, about 2.8 million of which 85% of them are rural "(p.23)

"The analysis, by dimensions, of multidimensional poverty, shows that the educational deprivations of adults and children contribute to it with more than half, the deprivation of access to basic infrastructure with 20%, the housing conditions with 14% and health services with 11%. At the regional level, it was found that the poorest regions are the ones that experienced between 2004 and 2014 the largest decline in multidimensional poverty, especially the regions of Marrakech-Safi (from 34.0% to 11.3%), Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima (from 30.3% to 9.5%) and Béni-MellalKénifra (from 31.0% to 13.4 %) "(p.24)

"In addition, multidimensional poverty varied in 2014 between 13.4% recorded in the region of Béni Mellal-Khénifra and 4.1% in the Casablanca-Settat region and in the southern regions. The education that represents its main source of deprivation, fluctuates between 48.2% in the region of Béni Mellal-Khénifra and 63.5% in the region of Casablanca-Settat. "(p.116)

14. Mozambique

"Poverty still affect almost half the population, around 46% of children aged 0-17 are multidimensional poor while 49% are monetary poor" (p.10)

"The State Budget adopted criteria for resource allocation at provincial and district level that take into consideration the multidimensional index of Poverty, the population and the territory, as a way of compensating for inequalities between the Provinces within the country. " (p.25)

"The multidimensional poverty of children (0 - 17 years), which includes eight dimensions - family, nutrition, education, work, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), participation and housing - is 46%" (p.25)

"Currently, the allocation of resources by provinces follows two criteria, namely population (70%) and multidimensional poverty index (30%), with consumption - 30%, water and sanitation - 30%, health - 20% and education - 20%)¹⁰³. The district has as indicators, the population, surface area, district own revenues and the multidimensional poverty index. " (p.51)

15. Nepal

"Yet, multidimensional poverty, structural constraints, mountainous geophysical features and detrimental impacts of climate change continue to pose a serious challenge for rapid, inclusive and sustainable development in Nepal" (p.12)

"The key progress highlighted in VNR 2017 were as follows: significant reduction in consumption-based and multidimensional poverty (SDG 1);" (p.31)

"Our experiences show that these various inclusive policies, proportional representation, dedicated support provisions, social protection system and many other specialized programs have contributed to uplift the status of the marginalized and disadvantaged people, especially those who are farthest behind. These steps have made contributions to reduce multidimensional poverty, enhance opportunities and reduce some level of inequality. " (p.41)

"Nepal has been able to maintain a high economic growth rate of around 7 per cent in the last few years, and the absolute poverty and multidimensional poverty levels have been gradually reducing every year. " (p.42)

"A number of projects have been initiated and coordination needs to be further enhanced to ensure their effectiveness. With more detail mapping and disaggregated data on multidimensional poverty and targeted and comprehensive interventions, these programs will be further consolidated." (p.46)

"Despite consistent efforts, low capital formation, low income, persistence of multidimensional poverty, difficult geographic terrain and high cost of infrastructure require huge resources for investment." (p.75)

16. Nigeria

"According to the Multidimensional Poverty Index, as reported in the Human Development Report, 2018, the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in extreme poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions was measured as 22.5 per cent. " (p.75)

"Nigeria is now home to the largest number of multidimensionally poor in the world. Ten states in north of Nigeria account for 70 per cent of the total who are multidimensionally poor. " (p.75)

17. Macedonia

". Based on the assessment of the most pronounced disparities and key factors of discrimination such as identity (e.g., age, sex, ethnicity, religion, and disability), geographical location, vulnerability to shocks, adverse governance effects and specific socio-economic status (facing multidimensional poverty and inequality), most vulnerable groups in North Macedonia include:

- Youth who are Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET)
- Women and Girls
- Roma Community
- Children
- People with Disabilities
- Refugees / Migrants / Asylum Seekers / Internally Displaced Persons / Stateless Persons
- LGBTI
- People Living in Rural Areas / Small Farmers
- Elderly Persons" (p.15)

18. Panama

"These are difficult times, where many families have lost their loved ones; today we continue working to face the pandemic and attend to children, women, the elderly, the families and the communities that present the greatest situation of multidimensional poverty and vulnerability." (p.8)

"In terms of the multidimensional poverty index (MPI), measurements indicate that 19% of men, women and children live in poverty in all its dimensions" (p.14)

"Another successful aspect was the calculation of the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the Multidimensional Child Poverty Index, used to achieve a better identification of groups that live in vulnerability and that allows having an accurate measurement of that part of the population that is in conditions of poverty and extreme poverty, have low levels of education, live in precarious housing, lack of basic services, do not have adequate health services; determining their main deprivations or non-monetary deprivations that simultaneously affect the living conditions of the Panamanian population "(p.16)

"Among the efforts, the measurement of the Multidimensional Poverty Index at the township level (IPM-C) stands out, in order to identify from the available evidence, the main deprivations or non-monetary deprivations that occur simultaneously and directly affect the living conditions of the Panamanian population distributed in the country's townships, which allows better geographic targeting of poverty in all its dimensions, as a complement to the current national measurements of multidimensional poverty and income, which will support the development of effective and sustained interventions, which guide the design and implementation of public policies "(p.17)

"The effects derived from the economic situation that affects the Panamanian population led to develop the Panama Solidarity Plan (Executive Decree No. 400 of March 27, 2020), which is an emergency and relief social assistance program for those affected by the global pandemic. The eligibility criteria recognize people in multidimensional poverty, vulnerable families, people living in hard-to-reach places, and people engaged in self-employment, approximately 1,350,000 families. "(p.30)

"The "Beehive strategy" stimulates the articulated work between the public sector, the company private, academia, civil society, NGOs and others; In this sense, we can mention the technical support of the United Nations System that collaborated with specialists in multidimensional poverty for the construction of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) adjusted by township, created and used by this administration for the identification and selection of the prioritized townships for the territorial intervention of the country "(p.54)

The coverage of the strategy is national and covers 63 Districts and 300 townships selected by the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and the social risk factors observed in urban areas with a high population (insecurity, employment, recreation and violence), which are identified in the neighborhoods, the rural Panama and the Panama of the regions. " (p, 54)

"In this sense, intending to create a permanent social protection program, the last administrations have worked on actions for the attention of these groups that are generally in conditions of poverty and extreme poverty, have low levels of education, live in precarious houses, lack basic services, do not have adequate health services; that is, they are poor with multidimensional determinants. "(p.54)

"it was decided to calculate the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) at the township level, using the Alkire-Foster methodology. Through the MPI a more precise definition of that part of the population that is in poverty and extreme poverty, has low levels of education, lives in precarious housing, lacks basic services, does not have adequate health services; determining its main deficiencies or non-monetary deprivations that simultaneously affect living conditions. In

this way, the country takes into consideration the principle of “leaving no one behind”, which is a great challenge for the country, given the characteristics of inequality that are observed and that need to be addressed. "(p.58)

"The results of the MPI by township, in addition to contributing to the geographic targeting of programs to combat poverty, serve as a guide in the formulation, design and implementation of public policies, which complement actions and programs currently developing. This indicator, together with other data already available, allows confirming vulnerable groups such as the indigenous population, people with disabilities, the elderly, the rural population, Afro-descendants, among others. " (p.58-59)

"Multidimensional poverty measurements have been very useful in identifying more effectively the main deprivations of the population living in poverty. In Panama, the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is measured from the year 2017, this index has 17 indicators distributed in five dimensions that account for the deprivations of the population in health, education, housing, environment and work. According to this index, for 2017 19.1% of the population was in conditions of multidimensional poverty, for 2018 it went to 19%, obtaining a reduction of 0.1 percentage points. There were also reductions in intensity, that is, in the average deprivations experienced by people in multidimensional poverty, going from 43.5% to 42.4%, a reduction of 1.1 percentage points for the same period. On the other hand, the multidimensional poverty index went from 0.083 points in 2017 to 0.081 points in 2018. "(p.65)

“In addition to being able to count on the results produced by the MPI-NNA, one of the monitoring commitments made in the SDGs, linked to the official measurement of multidimensional child poverty, has been honored. The calculation of the IPM-NNA for the year 2018, measures the specific deprivations that affect the population from 0 to 17 years old. The results show that of the total population of the country 4,155,348 inhabitants, the total population in the age group comprising 0 to 17 years of age (1,384,199) 33.3% were children and adolescents and of these, 32.8% o 453,837 under 18 years old are in multidimensional poverty. In other words, approximately one out of every three children has deprivations in 3 or more indicators that make up this index. ” (p.66)

"It should be noted that the current measurements of poverty in Panama have had the advice of the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and are built from a collegial effort led by the Technical Secretariat of the Social Cabinet, the National Institute Statistics and Census (INEC) who delivers the database, the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and UNDP both perform mirror calculations. UNICEF provided technical assistance in the case of MPI-NNA. " (p.66)

"Panama also has an MPI at the township level (631 townships according to the 2010 political-administrative division) that accounts for ten indicators (out of the 17 indicators of the National MPI) that can be calculated using population and housing censuses whose purpose is: to identify from the available evidence, the main deficiencies or non-monetary deprivations that occur simultaneously and directly affect the living conditions of the Panamanian population distributed in the townships of the country, thus for a better geographic targeting of the strategy for reduce poverty in all its dimensions, supporting the development of effective and sustained interventions that guide the design and implementation of public policies and use it as a complement to current national measurements of multidimensional poverty and income. "(p.66)

"Regarding public policies, PEN 20308 in its Strategic Axis 1: Good life for all includes a strategy regarding the eradication of poverty in all its forms and its objective is to break the cycle of intergenerational transmission of poverty in its multidimensional shapes. "(p.67)

19. Seychelles

"To assist the Department to better target its poverty alleviation initiatives, NBS developed a Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) with indicators of living standards that ranged from the condition of the dwelling to substance use and adolescent pregnancy. The Pilot MPI was conducted towards the end of 2018 and the results were published in July 2019. The 2019 edition was conducted in the third quarter of 2019 and the results were published in May 2020. " (p.24)

A broader approach towards poverty measurement and alleviation has since been adopted through the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), launched in 2019. This approach is largely based on the MPI concept developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI). This multidimensional poverty measure provides a more comprehensive picture of poverty. It complements the traditional economic monetary approach, by identifying the various dimensions of poverty in a particular setting. It identifies those who are deprived in several dimensions at the same time. It reveals who is poor and how they are poor, and the average number of deprivations each poor person experiences. As well as providing a headline measure of poverty, the MPI can be broken down to reveal the poverty level in different areas of a country, and among different sub-groups of people. In the third quarter of 2019, **the proportion of the population found to be poor according to the MPI (denoted as “H” below) was 11.88 per cent**, and the average intensity (average proportion of dimensions in which poor people were deprived, denoted as “A”) was 33.26 per cent. The MPI, which is the product of H and A ($H \times A$) was 0.0401.

This means that multidimensionally poor people in Seychelles experience 4 per cent of all the deprivations that would be experienced if all people were deprived in all indicators. (p.26)

"The four dimensions of the 2019 Seychelles MPI (Living Standards, Health, Education, and Employment) are quantified by a set of 14 indicators. Of these, the largest contributors to multidimensional poverty in the country are deprivations in the highest level of education attained, meaning that at least one household member has not completed secondary level of education (24.91 per cent); followed by deprivation in ‘Youth Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET)’ (12.81 per cent), and informal employment (12.40 per cent)." (p.27)

"In addition, those living in the largest households (with 7 or more occupants), appear to be more likely to experience multidimensional poverty (with a headcount ratio of 31.15 per cent), than those living in the smallest households (with a headcount ratio of 4.89 per cent). In fact, the relationship between household size and multidimensional poverty is quite clear: the poverty rate increases as household size increases. " (p.27)

20. Uganda

"There have been general improvements in housing conditions, a critical factor in poverty reduction as poverty is multidimensional. Households may be deprived in areas other than income, and household living conditions and access to basic services are key indicators. The

proportion of households that used canister wick lamps for lighting declined from 66 percent in 2012/13 to 28 percent in 2016/17, largely attributed to increased access to and use of grid electricity (22 percent) and solar energy (18 percent). Access to safe water has improved from 68 percent in 2013 to 78 percent in 2017, with the highest coverage in Eastern region (89.9 percent), compared with 82.7 percent in Northern, 76.6 percent in Central, and 64.7 percent in Western regions. However, the continued reliance on biomass (above 90 percent of the population) as a main source of cooking energy is continuing to threaten public health and the environment and is indicative of persistent financial and resource inaccessibility of alternative options.” (p.35)

21. Zambia

"The scourge of poverty and hunger has been a recurring development concern, and a central theme of national development plans. **Recently computed statistics on headcount multi-dimensional poverty show a reduction from 50 percent in 2016 to 44 percent in 2020.** In rural areas, multidimensional poverty declined from 69 percent in 2016 to 59 percent in 2020 while in urban areas, poverty declined from 25 percent to 18 percent respectively. " (p.14)

"poverty headcount by province between 2016 and 2020 based on the MultiDimensional Poverty Index. Poverty headcount declined for all provinces except Western Province. In Western Province, poverty headcount rose from 61 percent of the population in 2016 to 67 percent in 2020. North Western Province had the largest decline in poverty headcount, from 60 percent in 2016 to 46 percent in 2020, representing a reduction of 24 percentage points. This means that access to education, living conditions and health services have risen in this province while living conditions have also improved. " (p.47)